



Year 4

**Autumn Curriculum
Overview and Topic
Webs**

English

Development of writing through:

Fiction, Non-fiction and Poetry writing:

Children will be asked to develop, recall and understand the language and organisational features of a range of text-types including: Narratives, Information texts and poetry using figurative language.

Grammar/Phonics:

English lessons will have a clear grammar and spelling element within them. This terms grammar focus includes: Fronted Adverbials, Apostrophes for possession and Pronouns. Spelling will be taught using Spelling Shed to cover Y4 spelling rules.

Cross Curricular / Book focus:

Narrative- 'Alice in Wonderland'

Maths

Place Value

Children learned how to represent numbers to 1,000 in Year 3 – a concept that will be reinforced in this small step to ensure they have a sound understanding. This understanding will be important later in the block, as children begin to explore numbers over 1,000. Examples have been chosen to ensure that children look at representing and interpreting numbers that have no tens or no ones, to reinforce the idea of using zero as a placeholder. Base 10 and place value counters are used throughout.

Addition and Subtraction

In Year 3, children explored adding and subtracting 1s, 10s and 100s to/from any 3-digit number, including using a mental strategy when crossing a multiple of 10 or 100. This year, children recap this learning and extend their understanding to dealing with 4-digit numbers and adding and subtracting multiples of 1,000. The focus is on mental rather than written strategies, which are covered later in the block. It is important to explore the effect of either adding or subtracting a multiple of 1, 10, 100 or 1,000 by discussing which columns always, sometimes and never change.

Area

Children learn that area is the amount of space taken up by a two-dimensional shape or surface. They explore different ways of working out the area of a shape, and it is important that children recognise that some ways are better than others.

Multiplication and division A

Children explore the link between counting in 3s, 6s and 9s and the 3, 6, 9 times-table. They use familiar representations such as number tracks and hundred squares to represent these. They explore how to recognise if a number is a multiple of 3, 6 or 9 by finding its digit sum.

Religious Education

CREATION & THE STORY OF ABRAHAM TO JOSEPH

In this unit the children will hear and learn about some important stories from the Book of Genesis. They will explore some important images of God found in these stories and consider what it means for human beings to be made in the image and likeness of God.

JESUS TEACHES US HOW TO PRAY

In this unit the children will learn about the prayer life of Jesus as he grew up in the Jewish faith. The children will be introduced to some prayers from the Old Testament and they will consider the importance Jesus attached to prayer. The children will study the Our Father, the prayer of the Rosary and some other forms of prayer as part of this unit.

JESUS: LIGHT OF THE WORLD

In this unit the children study some important stories about the life of Jesus and the revelation of his presence in the world. They will also learn about some of the symbols of Baptism and their association with belonging to the Family of God.

ADVENT

In this unit of work the children will learn about the ancestors of Jesus and that he was descended from the House of David. Through this work the children will be able to place the story of the first coming of Jesus into an historical context.

Science 1

The Human Body

Building on their disciplinary knowledge children will learn that some scientists study things under a microscope to see things in more detail than our eyes can see. This unit introduces cells as the building blocks that all living things are made of. Children will learn that cells inside our bodies make up tissue (e.g. muscle), which make up organs, which function in systems within our bodies. This unit explains digestion in much more detail than previously learned, but holds the understanding of cells alongside this, so that children can begin to understand there is much going on at microscopic level. The concept of nutrients within foods will be better understood when children know that there are very tiny things we cannot see around us.

Humanities

History – Ancient Greece

Children will learn about the development of Athenian Democracy and will contrast the values held by the citizens of the Athens with those of the war focussed Spartans. Children will see how long held hatred between enemies can be put aside when an outside threat, King Darius and his Persian Army, required the city-states to unite to defend Greece from invasion.

Geography – Special Sense

Children will learn that lines of latitude are lines that measure the north-south position between the poles. They will also learn that lines of longitude measure the position east or west of the Prime Meridian line. This unit will also revisit grid references, this time taking children on to using four and six figure grid references

Geography – Mediterranean Europe

Building on knowledge of settlements, children will study Athens and Venice, looking for similarities and differences. They will use their knowledge of studying cities; identifying position and location, transport, landmarks and population to compare and contrast the two cities. Background knowledge from history, from studying the Ancient Greeks and Ancient Romans, will provide contextual knowledge for this unit.

Physical Education

Netball:

Introduce high five positions. Acquire and apply basic shooting techniques, Demonstrate and implement some basic rules of high five. Develop netball skills such as marking and footwork.

Dance

Work to include freeze frames in routines. Practice and perform a variety of different formations in dance. Develop a dance to perform as a group with a set of starting positions.

Computing

Computing is taught discretely through BGFL 365. Computing also takes a pivotal role throughout core and foundation subjects, where children are provided the opportunity to retrieve, record and publish work on computers. Children are taught to use computers and access the internet safely and appropriately through E-Safety lessons and during Safer Internet Day.

Science 2

Classification of Plants and Animals

In this unit they will look more closely at the concept of classification in relation to vertebrates, invertebrates and plants. Children will learn about Carl Linnaeus and his work to name and classify living things. Children will ask and answer questions about fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, insects, arachnids and molluscs. Children will look closely and observe how these living things are structured, what their features are and how they compare and contrast with other animals.

Art

Light

The children then look at the work of Vermeer, another master of light, considering how he used extremes of light to create a calm realism. They compare this with the drama of the work of Caravaggio. Over the course of four lessons the children then develop their skills using acrylics to paint a still life using tone to create form. They learn how painters traditionally used a 'ground' and 'underpainting' as a basis for their paintings and use the same techniques.

Colour, Shape and Texture

This unit builds on the previous unit, studying colour and shape together for three lessons, looking in detail at the late work of Matisse. By looking at Matisse's cut-outs the children revise what they have already learnt about shape and colour, are introduced to the use of colours that are complementary to each other and to the idea of composition

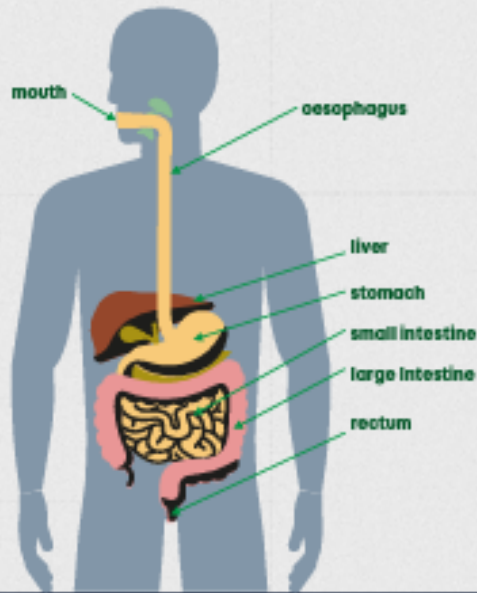
Technology

Functional and Fancy Fabrics

This project teaches children about home furnishings and the significant designer William Morris. They learn techniques for decorating fabric, including block printing, hemming and embroidery and use them to design and make a fabric sample.



digestive system



KEY VOCABULARY

digestion

the process by which **food is converted into substances** that can be absorbed into the body

salivary glands

any of **three pairs of glands in the mouth and digestive system** that secrete saliva for digestion

peristalsis

movement of organ walls that propels food and liquid through the digestive system

oesophagus

the **tube** that leads from the mouth through the throat to the stomach

stomach

the **organ into which food passes** from the oesophagus for mixing and digestion before passing to the small intestine

small intestine

the **main site of the digestion of food** into small molecules which are absorbed into the body

large intestine

takes water and some minerals from leftover food material and **creates solid waste**

urethra

a **tube that connects the bladder** to the outside of the body

vitamins

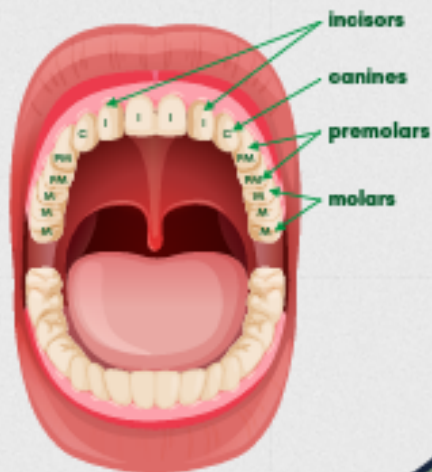
substances necessary for the healthy functioning of our bodies

incisor

the **narrow-edged teeth** at the front of our mouth, used for cutting food

canine

the **pointed teeth** located next to the incisors, used for tearing food



our cells are the building blocks of our body



cell



tissue



organ



organ system



organism



KEY VOCABULARY

classification

grouping and ordering things according to criteria; plants and animals have been grouped and ordered by scientists according to their features

animal

animals are **living things** that need food and water to grow, they **eat other plants or animals for food**, and can sense what is happening around them and can move (humans are animals)

plant

plants are **living things** that need food and water to grow, plants **make their own food from sunlight**

vertebrate

an **animal with a backbone**, e.g., human, dog, horse

invertebrate

an **animal without a backbone**, e.g., bumble bee, spider, snail

scientists classify plants into flowering and non-flowering



poppy

flowering



fern

non-flowering

vertebrates

fish

are cold-blooded
live in water
use gills to breathe



amphibians

are cold-blooded
live part in water and part on land
usually have moist skin with no scales



reptiles

are cold-blooded
hatch from eggs
have dry, thick, scaly skin



birds

are warm-blooded
hatch from eggs
can usually fly



mammals

are warm-blooded
have hair on their bodies
produce milk to feed their young



invertebrates (do not have a backbone)

insects

have six legs
have three body parts: head, thorax
and abdomen



arachnids

have eight legs
have two body parts: head and
abdomen



molluscs

are soft-bodied
many have a shell





ancient Greece

an ancient **civilisation** based around the **Greek peninsula** and the surrounding islands

Athenian

people who lived in the city-state of **Athens**

Spartan

people who lived in the city-state of **Sparta**: they were known for being great warriors

democracy

a system of government where the **people can vote to decide things** (Athens was the first city-state to develop this system)

Persia

an **empire to the east of Greece**, ruled by kings, that tried to invade Greece (Ancient Persia is modern Iran)

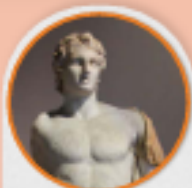
olympics

a **religious festival held in honour of Zeus**, attended by people from all over Greece

legacy

something that is **part of our history** that remains from an earlier time

Ancient Greece and nearby regions



conquered Greece
Alexander the Great



Invaded Greece
Darius I



Greek philosopher
Socrates



Greek philosopher
Plato



Greek philosopher
Aristotle



Greek God
Zeus



VOCABULARY

lines of latitude

imaginary lines that help us identify how far **north or south of the equator** a location is

lines of longitude

imaginary lines that help us identify how far **east or west of the prime meridian** a location is

equator

an imaginary line that shows us the locations that are **half way between the north and south pole**: the Equator divides the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere

prime meridian

the **line of longitude that measures 0°** and runs through Greenwich in London

tropic of Cancer

the **most northern line of latitude** where the sun can be directly overhead (named after the constellation of Cancer)

tropic of Capricorn

the **most southern line of latitude** where the sun can be directly overhead (named after the constellation of Capricorn)

scale

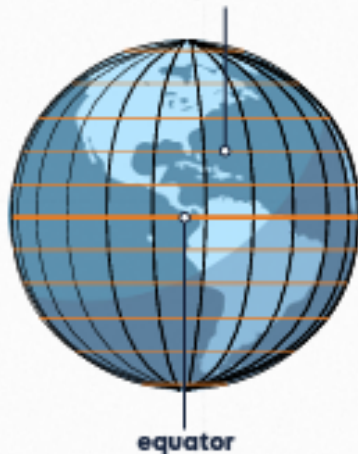
the **relationship between the size of a map and the size of the real area** that is represented on the map

tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

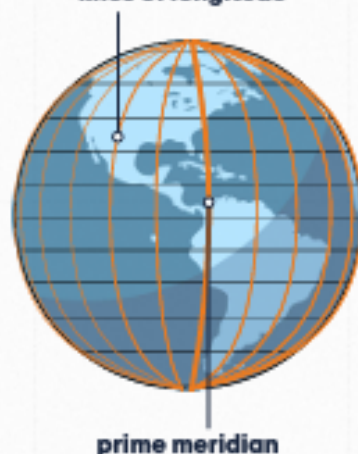


lines of longitude and latitude

lines of latitude



lines of longitude



map scale

a) (1 centimeter represents 250 meters)

b) 1:25 000

c)





Mediterranean Europe

an area of Europe **near the Mediterranean Sea** (from the Latin meaning 'middle of the land')

equator

an **imaginary line around the middle of the Earth**: the sun's rays hit the equator directly, making the places located near to it very warm

latitude

latitude is a measurement that gives the location of **a place on Earth north or south of the equator**: maps sometimes show imaginary lines of latitude to help us locate places

ecosystem

a **community of plants and animals** found in a particular area

the Gulf Stream

a **current of warm water** that flows from the Gulf of Mexico in Central America, all the way across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe

the Colosseum

an ancient, giant, oval shaped **amphitheatre located in the centre of Rome**: it was built during ancient Roman times and gladiators fought there

peninsula

a region of **land that sticks out in a body of water**, with water on three sides

inhabit

to **live or dwell in a place**, as people or animals



Italy



Greece



Spain



Portugal



France



Turkey

country	Italy	Spain	Portugal	Greece	Turkey	France	Malta
capital	Rome	Madrid	Lisbon	Athens	Ankara	Paris	Valetta
language	Italian	Spanish	Portugese	Greek	Turkish	French	Maltese



Caravaggio



Supper at Emmaus 1601

Johannes Vermeer



The Milkmaid c. 1658

KEY VOCABULARY

form

form means the **3d shapes in art**: in a drawing or painting an artist can create the illusion that an object is 3d rather than flat

tone

how **dark or light** something is: tones are created by the way light falls on a 3d object

shade/
shadow

the parts of an object which **are darker**

highlights

the parts of an object where the **light is strongest or lightest**

mid-tone

tones **between the highlights** and shadows

cast shadow

where an **object makes a shadow** on something else, e.g., a table underneath it

tints/shades

a tint is a mixture of a colour with white (**increases lightness**) and a shade is the mixture of a colour with black (**reduces lightness**)

chiaroscuro

an **Italian word which means 'light-dark'**: a technique which shows very clear tonal contrasts

ground

the **background colour** which is painted onto a surface before starting a painting

underpainting

a **layer of paint showing the different tones of an object**: painted on top of the ground layer and will be painted over with other colours once it dries

burnt sienna

a deep **reddish-brown** colour

yellow ochre

a **yellowish-brown** colour



space

the **distance** within, around and between things in art

dimension

a **measurement**

height

the measurement of something from **top to bottom**: this is one of the dimensions

width

the measurement of something from **side to side**: this is one of the dimensions

depth

the measurement of something from **front to back**: this is one of the dimensions

3d

something 3d (3 dimensional) has height, width and depth – the **three dimensions**: you can touch it all the way around

2d

something 2d (2 dimensional) has only height and width – **two dimensions**: it is flat

foreground

the part of a view that is **closest to us** in a picture

background

the part of a view that is **furthest away** from us in a picture

middle ground

between the **foreground** and the **background**

foreshortening

where an object or a person is shown to be **bigger in the foreground** and **smaller in the background** to create an illusion of space

detail

a **small part** in a work of art which is **clearly shown**, e.g., a blade of grass

Millet



The Gleaners (1857)

Bruegel the Elder



The Peasant Wedding (1567)